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A Narrative Fact Story Based Authoritatively on the Inexorable Mathematics of War-What Can Be Done to Oppose an Invading Army With Our Actual Present Resources In Regulars, Trained Militia, Untrained Citizens, Coast Defenses, Field Artillery, and All Other Weapons of Defense.

FOREWORD BY AUTHOR. The only theoretical assumption in this series of articles is that the United States is attacked. Every other incident is a straight statement of what absolutely must happen in such a page with our military establishment remaining what it is today. In the words of certain foremost military executives of the United States army who have cognizance of these articles, it is "THE COLD TRUTH."

Nothing is overstated or understated. Every reference to military efficiency, supplies of cannon, ammunition and other implements, numbers of men in the various military units, and so forth, is based conscientiously on the actual resources shown today in the official records of the military establishments of the United

The description of the prepara-tory mobilization, assemblage and management of our regular army and militia has been approved as technically correct.

The description of the procedure of our small army in the presence of a large enemy army that has successfully landed is not a piece of "armchair strategy." If is what a namerically weaker force must inevitably do in modern war conditions.

This story is not a plea for militarism. It is not a plea for ANYTHING. It is intended simply to tell in logical sequence facts that do exist. It is the answer of military experts who long have faced these facts appre-hensively to the question, "Can we defend ourselves?"

> CHAPTER L "It Is Terrorism."

ASHINGTON, March 20,-The president, as commander in chief of the army and navy, has ordered a grand foint maneuver of the fleet, the regutional guard) of divisions 5, 6, 7 and 8, comprising New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia." No comment from official circles ac-companied this dispatch when it was printed in the newspapers. None was tillery, and have to man the harbor useded. Ever since the great coalition defenses of which we've been talking.

ing." [Authorities concede these mat-

"But our coast defenses, admiral, spoke the correspondent of a Boston newspaper. "We've been told that those affairs with their fourteen and twelve inch rifled steel cannon and their twelve inch mortar batteries and mines and things are as powerful as any in the world and can stand off any fleet."

"They are not coast defenses, sir," answered the chief of staff. "They are harhor defenses. They can stop warships from entering our great harbors. They cannot prevent an enemy from landing on the coast out of their range And on the Atlantic coast of the United States there are hundreds of miles of utterly undefended beach where any number of men can land as easily as if they were trippers landing for a picule All those miles of shore and all the country behind them lie as open to invasion." he held out his hand, "as this."

"Then what's the use of them?" "They furnish a protected harbon within which our own navy could take refuge if defeated or scattered," said the admiral. "They make our protected cities absolutely secure against a purely naval attack. No navy could readily pass the defenses, and probably none would venture so close as even to bombard them seriously. Oertainly no feet could bombard the cities behind

"Therefore," he continued, "if an enwishes to bring war to us he must land an army of invasion. Our harbor defenses force him to do that; but, having forced him to bring the army, their function ceases. They cannot prevent him from landing it. We have to do that with our army."

"And could you stop him, or is that a military secret?" asked one of the party. He did it tentatively. He had been war correspondent with foreign ar-mies, and be did fot expect a reply.

"My dear boy," answered the chief of staff promptly, "there probably isn't a general staff in the world that doesn't know all about us to the last shoe on the last army mule. We've got 88,000 men in the regular army, officers and privates. [See war department reports,

"Of these, you may count out 19,000. They are noncombatants cooks, hos pital staffs, teamsters, armorers, blacksmiths, and all the other odds and ends that an army must have, but can't use for fighting. Now, cut out another 21,000 men. Those are fighting men. but they're not here. They're in Panama, Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Alaska-and we wish that we had about three times as many there, especially in Panama. How much does that leave? Forty-eight thousand? Very well. That's what we've got here at home. But you'll please count out another 17,000. They're in the coast ar-

so small were its units, that only a few civilians here and there could have noticed that troops were being moved at all.

moved to their appointed places. So

far scattered was the American army,

More than one unmilitary citizen, looking over his newspaper that morning. cursed the politics that had maintained the absurd, worthless, wasteful army posts, and cursed himself for having paid no heed in the years when thoughtful men had called on him and his fellows to demand a change.

More than one citizen, when he left his house to go to his accustomed work, looked up at the sky and wondered with a sinking heart how soon it would seem black with war.

baby clouds sleeping on its bland, blue It radiated a tranquil warmth of coming spring, and under it the Atlantic ocean lay equally peaceful, equally soft, equally tranquil.

Yet even as the people of America were taking up the day's work, under that soft tranquil sea, a message was darting through the encrusted cables

Before noon, from sea to sea and from lakes to gulf, from the valley of the Hudson to the Sierras of the Rockies, from Jupiter inlet to the Philippines, ran the silent alarm of the telegraph that the great coalition had declared war!

Forty-eight hours later the combined battle fleet of the four nations put to sea with its army transports, bound for the American coast. [Speed of embarkation of a mobilized and prepared army as calculated by Euro pean military staff officers.]

parture before its rear guard had well cleared the land. The news did not come from American spies. It came from the coalition itself.

War, the chameleon, as Clausewitz called it, was presenting a new aspect of its unexpected phases. Not a cable had been cut following the declaration of war, and now the submarine cables to the American people.

able fleet carrying more than a thousand rifled cannon of the largest caliber ever borne by ships in all the

than four powers could match our navy with battleships.1

"Clever!" said the secretary of state to the president. "It is terrorism."

"Don't you think that you'd better reconsider your idea of letting this go through?" asked the secretary of war. 'It's pretty dangerous stuff."

"It's the nation's war," answered the president. "Will it demoralize our people to know the truth, even under the guise of terrorism? Do you know in whose hands I'm going to leave that question?"

"In the hands of the newspapers,"

told that the purpose of this novel news service from the enemy was terrorism. They answered terrorism by printing

the news. Then the sea coast cities began to call on Washington. By telegraph and

telephone they demanded protection. It was a chorus from Maine to Georgia. Into the White House thronged the congressmen. "Defend us! Defend our people! De-

fend our towns!" said they. [This is, exactly what happened during the Spanish-American war.]

staff. "No wit of man can guess at what point of many hundred miles the enemy will strike. He may land on the New Jersey coast to take Philadel-He may land on Long Island to march to New York. He may strike at Boston. He may land between Boston and New York, on the Rhode Island or Massachusetts coasts, and keep us guessing whether he'll turn west to New York or east to Boston. He may

even strike for both at once." "Then why not put men into each place to protect it?" demanded a congressman. "Are these great cities to

got. Do you know how many effective men we've pulled together by calling ont those eastern divisions of organized militia? Their enrolled strength is 50,-000 men. Their actual active strength as shown by attendance figures has been only about 30 per cent of that, but we were lucky. [From United States war department reports for 1915 on

militia organization.] "This danger has brought out all, probably, that were able to come. Still, there are less than 30,000 men, and not quite half of those have had good field training. We need them. We need them so badly that we're putting them all in the first line. But it's a little bit

"Then you mean to say"-"I mean to say," answered the chief of staff, with a set face, "that the army is going to take what it has and do its best. But it's going to do it in its own way. No enemy will dream of landing an invading army unless it is decisively overpoweringly superior to our own.

Now, congressman, the only way for Irish Nationalist an inferior army to accomplish anything is to refuse battle until the chances are as favorable as they can be made. The inferior force must retire before a superior. It must force the invader to follow till he is weakened by steadily lengthening lines of communications. His difficulties of food and ammunition transport grow. He becomes involved in strange terrain. Last, but not least, he gets more and more deeply into a land filled with a hostile population. But if we must defend a specific place at all hazards then we must stand and give battlewell, it will be only one battle."

"You mean"-"I mean that such a battle is decided already. It was decided years agowhen the country refused to prepare." "Good God, man!" The congressman wiped his forehead with a trembling fat hand. "I can't go back and tell my people that."

"You'd better not," said the general grimly.

The unhappy man and other unhappy men like him went back to their constituencies knowing that now no campaign oratory would serve. Soften the news they must and would, but they were the bearers of ill tidings, and they knew what comes to these.

The stricken cities heard. From sil the great coast, with its piled gold and silver, there arose a cry. Men shook their fists and cursed the machinery of politics that had worked through the blind years to hinder, to deceive and to waste. The pork barrel ceased all at once to be the great American joke.

"Throw men into our harbor de fenses!" cried the cities of the coast "Hold them, hold them!"

"We have 17,000 trained regulars and 5,000 militia more or less experienced to handle these complex giants," answered the army implacably "There are 1,184 guns and mortars to handle. It leaves no men to defend the works. To throw the mobile army or any part of it into the defenses for mere protection is only to lock them up. The mobile army must defend the Hamilton & Dayton rallway report a defenses from outside. If it cannot do it they fall." [This statement does not betray a military secret. It is well known to all foreign governments that we cannot defend our coast defenses against land attack.

"Where is the mobile army?" cried the cities. "Send it here!" clamored stories from his home in New York. each city.

There was no reply. Somewhere behind the Atlantic coast lay the mobile army, silent.

The cities stared to sea. They lis tened for sounds from the sea. That serving ocean that had made them rich and great had become suddenly tion at Washington. terrible, a secret place where there brooded wrath. Every day great multitudes, stirred by helpless, vague impulse, moved toward the water fronts financial congress at Washington, sailrumble of blasts or heavy vehicle, every sudden great noise startled the cities into a quick: "Listen! Cannons!"

"Where is the fleet?" The question hibits of state agricultural colleges, ran from Maine to Florida, till it, too, was declared lawful by the Interstate became one great clamor, storming at Commerce Commission. the White House. Again there was no

steamed out of the eastern end of as Dudley, eight times governer of Long Island sound. The tall, gray charter, was dedicated. Dreadnoughts and armored cruisers. each with its circling, savage brood of destroyers; light cruisers, torpedo Kansas City were prepared to meet ssed into the open ses one they had pas and vanished. But though no man knew where it

was, from its unknown place it spoke wireless to Washington, and through Washington to the nation.

From "somewhere between the Virginia capes and the northern end of the Bahama islands" where it lay, it had sent out its feelers across the sea I. toward the oncoming foe-swift gray feelers whose tall skeleton fire control tops were white with watching sailors. And so, presently, between the enemy and the American coast there lay a line of relays to catch the news and pass it on to the nation and its fleet.

CHAPTER II. The Inevitable Order to an Inferior Fleet.

ORE than a hundred miles of sea, said the news, were covered by the advancing fleet. It was a hundred miles of steel forts, and outside of them, dashing back and forth in ceaseless patrol, were the lighter and faster craft, consisting of destroyers and small, swift cruisers. The scout cruiser Birmingham had

spied ships inside even the inner line. But they were not transports. They were still warships. The troop transports were so far within all the protective cordons that the American scouts, lying far along the horizon, could not even sight their masts. The enemy fleet scarcely made an

attempt to attack the spying vessels. It seemed almost that the enormous mass was too insolently sure of its power to trouble about the scouts. night, the invaders' armada moved

westward as steady as a lifeless, wick-

ed machine. And the outer cordon held

It did not move slowly, majestically, not a new untried thing. For twentylike the armored line. Incessantly it five years it has been regarded by swept back and forth and in and out, patrolling the sea to a distance so far from the battleships that the American Over 10,000 Testimonials Like These: scouts rarely could approach nearer than to sight from their own tops the of Mason of New tops of the Dreadnoughts.

filled the air. Constantly all day long, floating and drifting with the soft white clouds far beyond the farthest says: "I am very well pleased with extent of the cordon, his aeroplanes your medicine; am recommending it surveyed the water world. And all very highly. It has done more for me day long and all night long the ships' wireless tore the air.

(To Be Continued.)

A \$71,000,000 New York city bond issue will be sold on Tuesday.

baseball as an insanity cure.

Albert Plaut, first vice-president of the Merchants' association of New York, is dead, aged 58 years.

Travers led the field with a low core of 221 for 54 holes in the open golf meet at Short Hills, N. J.

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Leader Suffers from Ptomaine Poisoning



Dispatches from abroad say that John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, is suffering from ptomaine coisoning and has been unable to attend sessions of parliament.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. track and field championships take place at Travers Island today.

The receivers of the Cincinnati deficit of \$83,669 for April.

battleship Arizona will aunched at Brooklyn navy yard to-

day. Wine and water will be used. Benjamin Lanser, 21 months old, was instantly killed by falling four

The New York Public Service Com mission now permits smoking in a modified way on street cars,

Slow but steady improvement in the ondition of King Constantine was reported in a bulletin to the Greek lega-Augusto Villaneuve, one of the Chil-

ean delegates to the Pan-American and gazed down the harbors. Every ed for South America on the American liner St. Paul. Free transportation or transporta tion at reduced rates of cars with ex-

The new Dudley Gate at Harvard Days before, the American fleet had University, erected in honor of Thom-Massachusetts under the colony's first

Residents of the lower sections of boats, sengoing submarines, hospital flood conditions, which, according to ships, auxiliaries and colliers, one by the government weather bureau, may

> The Pathfinder car in a Chicago to Seattle relay race skidded and turned turtle about 12 miles east of Seattle, killing former State Sepator George E. Dickson of Ellensburgh, Wash.

Thirty-nine years after completing course at the Iowa Farm College W. Bouck of Royalton is to receive a diploma and be graduated with the degree of bachelor of science.

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> than anything I have ever tried."
>
> Marshall F. W. Geraty, of 76 Manhattan St., New York, says: "I have suffered with rheumatism for many years, have tried almost every knows remedy but got no relief or cure until I took yours. In forty-eight hours, I was entirely cured and free from all pain. I send this unsolicited." Hill's Rheumatic Remedy is on sale at most drug stores at \$1.00 per bottle. One bottle generally effects a complete cure. Call or send for free sample bottle and booklet at once.

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had been formed America had faced the probability of war. In the White House there was a con ference of the cabinet, attended by the chief of staff of the United States army and the admiral who was president of the general hoard of the navy. "The regular troops are moving," reported the chief of staff. "Every last

an of 'em is on the way east." He laughed grimly. "I take no credit The trains of the country can do it without changing a schedule. Do you know, gentlemen, that even the smaller roads often handle an excursion crowd as big as this whole The secretary of war shrugged his

shoulders. "Despite all the talk of recent years, despite all our official reports, I doubt if the people realize it." "Make them!" said the president. "Drive it home to them before war is brought to our coasts," He turned to the two chiefs of staff. "Give the newspapers a statement about the 'manetivers' that will give the public

newspaper correspondents an hour "is assumed to be an enemy fleet too powerful for opposition. It will attempt to land at least 100,000 fighting forces somewhere on the Atlantic coast. It is conceded that an actual enemy planning invasion would not come with less than that number. It is conceded also that a sufficiently powerful fleet can transport that number and more safely across the ocean. The naxy, further, concedes the land-

Now you've got our mobile army-the actual force that we can put into the

Washington correspondents when they left the war department. And as a straight tip they passed it on to their readers. So the pation read the next morning how their army was being made ready. They read how four companies of one infantry regiment were gathered from Fort Lawton in Washington and another four companies from Fort Missoula in Montana. They read how still four other companies of the same regiment were at Madison barracks in New York state. [Taken from actual stations of various troops

military men.] Their Fifth cavalry regiment, they learned, was being assembled like a picture puzzle by sending to Fort Myer, Virginia, for four troops of it, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for four more troops and a machine gun platoon "The fleet," said the admiral to the and to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the remaining four troops needed to form a full regiment.

This was no such mobilization as

thousand men."

ponent units were scattered, guns, horses and men, from the Vermont line to the Rio Grande. There were signal troops in Alaska, Texas, the

There was field artillery, whose com-

field and move around. Thirty-one

"A pretty straight tip," agreed the at various times. The army post system is considered indefensible among

Philippines and Panama. that giant mobilization in Europe. when a continent had stood still for dags and nights while the soldiers

It was a peaceful, soft sky, with

that swept away all peace.

The United States learned of its de-

and the wireless began to bring official news from the enemy-news addressed not to the American government, but It was news that told of an invulner

It told of enough great battleships alone (and named them) to match the republic's fleet, with a Dreadnought for every effective American ship of any kind. [One thousand rifled cannon could be enumerated from the naval lists of less than four powers. Less

"I can't guess," said the secretary.

replied the president. The newspapers did not require to be

"We cannot do it!" said the chief of

be left wide open?" You know how many regulars we've

like-well, it's murder."